

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALIGH, N. C., JUNE 22, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,
OF BUNCOMBE

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

HON. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

**WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY,
DANIEL G. FOWLE.**

TO PRINTERS.

Two good compositors can find permanent employment by immediately applying to this office.

Wanted, at this Office, a reliable boy as carrier, who can come well recommended. Liberal wages will be paid.

The Gubernatorial Campaign.

Three months have passed since the campaign between Governor Vance and Mr. Holden commenced, and enough has passed to give an observer an intelligible view of its direction. That view is well calculated to inspire the Conservative friends of Governor Vance. An attack begun by Mr. Holden upon the principles of Governor Vance has at length swung around upon his right, so far as to be directed entirely against mere chimeras summoned up from the very profane brain of the latter.

Mr. Holden issued his challenge to the Governor early in March. The challenge was at once accepted, and the tribunal being the people, it was to be supposed that the trial would take place with the aid of such weapons as are usual under the circumstances, a debate in the presence of the people in their primary assemblies. These weapons, however, Mr. Holden declined, preferring to make *ex parte* statements, from six to eight times a week, to the fifteen or twenty thousand readers who are claimed for the *Standard and Progress*. Stump speaking would excite the people too much, but editorials broadcast through the State, filled with unscrupulous attacks, anecdotes, innuendoes, and every sort of rhetorical appeal to the passions of the people; all that would be quite another thing! It is enough to say that the Law of the land has for many ages judged differently as to the comparative injurious effect of excited speech and excited writing. The former has an influence towards disturbing the peace which the law never attributes to the latter. Epithets in print are inoffensive; when they pass as hearsay, if only spoken. And so it is, within every body's observation, that the part of the political campaign which is conducted by editorials causes more widespread and longer continued emotion than that which arises from the campaigning of the candidates. Notwithstanding all this, which everybody knows, that person whose experience for the last twenty years teaches him to know it better than any body else in North Carolina—gravely, placidly, and with but the very faintest perceptible *twink*, assures the public that he prefers to maintain his position by editorials, etc., issued every day or often, because heretofore the excitement in the State would become offensive!

The public understand it all. Mr. Holden is no more averse to excitement than a fish is to water. Excitement is the very breath of his nostrils, and has been so ever since he has been a man. He thinks that Gov. Vance will have the advantage of him upon the stump, and therefore shuns that means of raising an excitement. He knows that his own power is in the few, and has resolved to avail himself of this knowledge. He certainly has a right to exercise this discretion, but candor ought to have required of him silence upon the topic of excitement. Respect for that liberty which he has used in relying upon his pen ought to have caused him to accord to Gov. Vance the right of relying upon his powers of speech. And inasmuch as for a candidate for Governor, to resort entirely to writing, as a means of letting his views be known, is unprecedented in North Carolina, and also as this means of communicating with the public is peculiarly objectionable now, as tending to create a greater degree of excitement, and more to divert the people from their "crops" than speaking does, Mr. Holden should have apologized to the public for his unfortunate position herein, upon the ground of his being "no actor as Bunting is"—but, by practice, only a writer. Such an excuse might have been accepted; but his present position, to wit, that he does not go with Gov. Vance to the hustings because of a desire to prevent excitement, and afford the people better opportunity for making and regulating their "crops" is eminently ludicrous and unbecoming.

However things are as they are, and the contest between the tongue and the pen has gone on into the latter days of June, with a result very gratifying to the friends of Gov. Vance. One result of course is not to be attained until August, another result is the one of which we speak, viz, that no attack is now being prosecuted by the friends of Mr. Holden upon any one of the hundred impertinent acts of Gov. Vance's administration, considering those acts as references either to North Carolina or the Conservative party. This is something to be pleased with in a case as that of Gov. Vance. He has been called to the Executive Office in a time of unprecedented difficulty, yet he has so discharged his important functions as to secure the plaudits of all, except such as are personally concerned not to applaud, and even they yield a virtual silence.

It is true that they still talk of the Governor; and talk against him. But their accusations are directed against some of the rhetoric which he has employed in his communications to the public. Whether this rhetoric is defensible, is not worth a single thought. For argument's sake we will surrender it all. The question is, what has he done? That is the material inquiry, and the reply to it constitutes Gov. Vance's claim upon the suffrage of the people, in or out of the army. He may not be a Cicero or a Burke, but he is what is better for the times, a man of strong common sense, unconquered energy, a North Carolina instinct for civil liberty, a hearty love to his fellow-citizens, a true sympathizer with their sorrows, a man of honor, public spirit, and unflinching courage.

To what desperate straits his opponents have come is seen in their recent charge, that he is the author of the accusation made to President Davis against the loyalty of North Carolina. A correspondence between the Governor and the President upon this point has been in the hands of the *Public Printer* for some days. That correspondence shows that Gov. Vance used violent language in denying the charge, and in denouncing those who had brought it before the President. Yet Mr. Holden, knowing all this, does not scruple to make the assertion in question. In the intervals of reading "proof" of the correspondence, as *Public Printer*, he turns to the drafting of an editorial in which he tells the people that nobody but Gov. Vance had made this shameful charge upon the people of the State! The thing is consummate! Nothing but a twenty years' practice as editor of a partisan paper can give the powers of force required to do this thing as placidly and piously as we see it done before us!

Perhaps a still further advance in this direction is the assertion that the Governor is at the bottom of all the outrages which the Confederate officers commit throughout the State. This is the latest fancy of Mr. Holden and his press. To pursue and refute such shadows requires the powers of him who demonstrated the unreliability of Münchhausen, and romantic character of the Arabian Nights Entertainment. We have no time or disposition to engage in it. We have noticed it merely as an illustration of the assertion that Mr. Holden has of late taken himself to fighting wind-mills and beating the air. If he were not thereby wasting an energy which he greatly needs at present for his own defence we do not see that Vance can come to any one from these gymnastics.

Separate State Action Threatened.
Mr. Holden has declared that, in a certain contingency, it is the right and duty of the people of North Carolina, to take their affairs in their own hands—and he claims that this can be done under one of the reserved rights under the Constitution. It is not denied that under the spirit of our institutions the people of any State have the right to declare themselves independent of the Confederacy, provided it can be shown, that their rights have been trampled upon, justice has been denied them, and they have resorted to every remedy, known to the Constitution, for the redress of their grievances, before they resort to the dread alternative of tendering the waver of battle, to their sisters of the Confederacy.

The right which I have admitted is a revolutionary right. It is the right which was exercised by our forefathers, in times which tried men's souls, and it is acknowledged by all thinking and reasonable men that as the exercise of this right would work the dissolution of the Confederacy, it is to be exercised only in extreme cases, and when it has been demonstrated that nothing but the sword can solve the difficulties and gain redress for the grievances under which the State may be laboring. But the right claimed by Mr. Holden is not of this character. His claim is that North Carolina can remain in the Confederacy and yet call a Convention, to propose terms of Peace to the Lincoln Government, and he denies with much warmth the charge made against him, that he is engaged in the propagation of the theory of secession from the Confederacy, as he was for the old Government from 1851 to 1860—and he claims that the interference of a State by her Convention is authorized by our Constitution, and that this is the position of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, upon this subject.

Mr. Holden claims to be a Conservative and therefore, cannot object to having his political principles subjected to conservative tests. It will not be denied by him, that the Conservative party was established for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the Law, and that the Law is to be found in the Constitution and the Act of Congress passed in accordance with the provisions of that instrument, and if it shall appear that he is urging the adoption of a course of action, which is subversive of that Constitution and those Laws, then he can not object to his being classed with those whom he denounces as *Disruptives*, or, in other words, with those who are willing, for temporary relief and success, to sacrifice for a time civil rights and liberty, by the suspension of the binding effect of the Constitution and Laws.

In section 10, of the 1st Article of our Constitution, it is declared that "No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation." That is to say, that at no time, whether in Peace or War, can North Carolina make any proposition to any State not a member of the Confederacy, for the purpose of any treaty, alliance, or confederation. It is not merely the ratification of this treaty, etc., which is taken away from the States, but any step taken in that direction is prohibited, and the power conferred upon the President and Senate, by Section 2d of Article 2d, of the Constitution, wherein it is declared that "He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present shall concur." It is very clear that all control of this subject of negotiations for peace, and the power to make treaties, etc., was designedly and, for a wise purpose, given up by the States and the power granted to the Executive and Senate of the Confederacy. For in the complications of interest which necessarily arises in as great and extensive a country as ours, it must necessarily occur that, during the time of war, one portion of our people may be called upon to suffer much more than another, and, under the pressure of circumstances, and for the attainment of immediate relief, might be willing to assent to terms of Peace which would be distasteful to their sister States, and a dissolution of the Confederacy might result at the very time, that their united efforts were most needed for the defeat of the common foe.

The notorious Hartford Convention, which consigned its originators and participants to an endless infamy, was an assemblage of the kind. It was called by the New England States in violation of the Constitution, and for the purpose of putting a stop to the war of 1812 by negotiating with the enemy, contrary to their plighted faith, regardless of the prohibitions of their sister States. It was charged that it was the purpose of those holding it, to withdraw from the Union the States which they represented unless peace was made on terms satisfactory to them, and nothing but our glorious success, upon the sea and land, prevented them from consummating their purposes. Although the evil which they had in view was prevented, yet upon the return of peace a deceived and insulted people, perceiving in full their designs, and the natural result of their actions, consigned to a merited infamy the projectors and agitators of that scheme.

So in 1861, for the protection of State sovereignty, and to prevent the overthrow of the domestic institutions of our Southern sisters, North Carolina called a Convention, but, with that honesty and straight forwardness which has always characterized her sons, she proclaimed that her object was revolutionary, and severed her connection with the government of the United States. That separate State action is unconstitutional and opposed to that law abiding spirit which is the boast and pride of the true Conservatives of the State, appears further from the action of our last Legislature, in which it was declared by the united voice of every Conservative member of the House of Commons, "That in our opinion the President and Senate being the treaty making power under the Constitution, are the only legitimate agents for entering into negotiations for peace with the enemy." See *Daily Progress*, May 30th, 1864.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is equally clear in the expression of his views, that separate State action is not warranted. In the extracts from his message, appended to the great speech of Mr. Stephens, printed at the *Daily Progress* office, on page 82, he says, "In my judgment it is the duty of our Government, after each important victory achieved by our gallant and glorious armies on the battle field, to make distinct propositions to the northern Government for a peace upon these terms," &c. Not that the State should make those propositions, but that "our government," in the manner directed by the Constitution, should make these propositions. The conclusion is irresistible, that Mr. Holden has departed from Conservative principles as enunciated by the members of our Legislature and by Gov. Brown, and that for the success of his pet scheme he is willing to suspend for a time our Constitution, and is therefore a *Disruptive*.

Supreme Court.
Opinions delivered as follows:
By PRASON, C. J. In State v. Norton, from Richmond; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State v. Dennis, from Rockingham; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Watson v. Bledsoe, judgment affirmed.
By BATTLE, J. In Blake v. Page, from Wake; order reversed. In State v. Morgan, from Brunswick; no error. In Burgess v. Lockhart, from Northampton; order reversed and cause remanded.
By MANLY, J. In State v. McDowell, from Montgomery; no error. In State v. Johnson, from New Hanover; no error. In State v. Harwood, from Johnston; no error.

AMERICAN COTTON SPILL KING.
The London "Times" has the following article on cotton, showing that American cotton is still king: "But the truth is, we cannot have our old cotton trade with our new cotton. What we do want is not so much 3,500,000 bales in place of 2,500,000 as good cotton in the place of bad and certainty instead of speculation in prices. The inspectors tell us of a singular state of affairs in the manufacturing districts. There is confidence in the future, but no contentment with the present. The manufacturers are building new mills and enlarging old ones, but not for the trade as it now is, or the cotton which they now get. The operatives are hanging on with similar expectations, reluctant to migrate and clinging to their homes, but sorely discontented with the present state of affairs. They want to see the cotton trade as it was in the days of the old Government from 1851 to 1860—and he claims that the interference of a State by her Convention is authorized by our Constitution, and that this is the position of Gov. Brown, of Georgia, upon this subject.

GRANT AS A HUMANE MAN.
A correspondent of the *Richmond Dispatch* writes: "It is right and proper the army of Northern Virginia should be fully informed of the true character of the man who commands the army now confronting them, and I do not know a better way to do so than by publishing the following facts as they really occurred:
A party of thieving Yankees stopped at the residence of a respectable country gentleman, within twenty miles of Richmond, and finding no person home but a lady and some helpless children, they immediately set about ransacking the premises; and having stored away everything portable, commenced their usual work of destruction, and did not stop until everything of the least value was destroyed, and then left this most estimable lady and her little children without food or raiment.—Mrs. ——— had no alternative but to apply to the General in command of her enemies, (her residence being within his lines,) to allow her some food for her famishing children. To her entreaties, this U. S. (Unmitigated Scoundrel) Grant replied, he expected ere long she would be glad to kill her children and eat them."

INHUMANITY OF GRANT.
The *Richmond papers* report on the authority of Confederate Surgeons, returned wounded and citizens from Spotsylvania that Grant has ordered his Surgeons and nurses away from the Federal field hospitals near Spotsylvania Court House and let his wounded to die from neglect and starvation. A Confederate Surgeon of high position reports to the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 4th, that he "prepared to the spot and found the wounded soldiers, not only famishing for food, but without a nurse—without one who could hand a glass of water, administer a morsel of food, or dress a wound. In many cases their wounds were putrid, and several of the sufferers were on the very verge of starvation. The surgeon administered to their wants as best he could, and is now with them within the enemy's lines.—*Rebel*."

LOCAL ITEMS.
The ladies of this city held a meeting in the Commons Hall, last Monday afternoon, to organize for the purpose of supplying the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this city. Officers were appointed, whose names will be published as soon as they are furnished. The meeting was well attended, and we feel assured that all will be done which is possible to be accomplished by the skill and industry of woman to alleviate the suffering of our noble soldiers.

We learn from the Surgeons that large numbers of wounded soldiers have arrived at the hospitals in this city within the last few days. We hope that they will receive that attention which their case demands. Many, on arriving, are exceedingly pinched with hunger, and need food as much as medical attention. The trust that a hint on this point will be sufficient. Let there be a hearty co-operation with the ladies' association, and we feel assured that all will be well in this regard.

Prices continue to rule high in the Raleigh market—higher than at many other points not more favorably situated. For example: flour sells here at \$150 per barrel—at other points not far distant for \$100. There are two reasons for the high prices in this market: first, the want of transportation. In we could only have transportation on the Railroad, even between this point and Greensboro', partially free from military interference, it would be a great relief to the citizens of this place. It is sincerely hoped that some effort will be made by those having influence in this matter to secure this object; for the gouging extortionate practices observed in the market is intolerable. Another reason for the high prices is the conduct of some of the shop-keepers—we say some, because we would, by no means, include all—in over bidding housekeepers, and reducing the market to the condition of an auction, especially when there is a scarcity. For example:—a few mornings ago a lot of flour was brought into market, and an offer was made by two gentlemen for a small quantity for family use, and before the vendor decided upon the offer, a shop-keeper whispered to another party connected with the sale of the flour, offering ten dollars more per barrel. And mark, this was before the previous offer had been decided upon.—We have no objection to persons engaging in trade, but let them bring something into the market, and not run up the prices of what little is brought in even to higher rates than the vendors are willing to take, that they may extortion on the necessities of those whose business often compels them to purchase at any price wherever articles of necessity can be obtained. Such men should be had in remembrance.

We regret to learn the death of Edgar J. Purefoy, who fell in battle at Petersburg last Saturday. Mr. P. was a son of Rev. J. S. Purefoy of this county, and an estimable youth, being about 18 years of age. He was a member of Cumming's battery, and had been in the service only a short time.

We are authorized to announce W. H. HIGH as a Candidate for re-election to the Sheriffship of Wake County, June 13, 1864. 45—d&wt.

We are authorized and requested to announce Capt. A. H. MARTIN, 64th N. C. Regiment, of Wilkes county, a candidate to represent the County of Inland, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. Capt. Martin is a true Conservative, an emphatic Vance man, and an advocate of peace on the basis of separation and independence from the Northern States. 47—d&wt.

To the citizens and soldiers of Graham county: We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. MAY as a Candidate for the Sheriffship in said county. 48—d&wt.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a Candidate to represent the County of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 49—d&wt.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq. for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVEITA, Esqs. for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—topd

We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck. May 27. 51—te.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 20—te.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THOMAS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg, June 21.

To day has been unmarked by any event of special interest. Some little cannonading and desultory skirmishing and a few shells thrown into the city.

The enemy is strongly fortified in his lines reaching from James river, across the Appomattox by Jordan's farm, to the Jerusalem Plank road, distance seven miles.

Weather intensely warm, but our troops are in excellent plight, though constantly subjected to the heat and fatigue incident to lying in trenches.

Grant's purpose not yet developed. He is supposed, however, to be meditating another of his grand raids.

Our losses in all of the fights of last week for the possession of this place, are not over 1000 killed and wounded. That of the enemy computed at 5000 to 6000.

Beauregard's defence and preservation of this city is regarded by all as the most brilliant affair of the war, having, with an inferior force, confronted and kept back Grant's whole army.

The enemy are reported crossing more troops from the North to the South side of the Appomattox this evening.

Sheridan Routed and Fleeing.

The wharves at Wilcox's landing, Harrison's landing and Westover, were entirely destroyed by our cavalry on Sunday night.

The *Enquirer* of this morning reports Sheridan routed yesterday near the White House, and eight hundred prisoners and five or six pieces of artillery captured. Our cavalry in pursuit.

No official dispatches from any quarter this morning.

Northern News.

PETERSBURG, June 21.
The *Express* has received the Washington *Chronicle* of the 17th. Lincoln was in Philadelphia on the 16th, and made a speech, saying the war had destroyed many happy homes, and produced a national debt with tax unprecedented. He says we must go through the war until national authorities was extended over the whole of the national domain if it took three years more. He said that Grant and Mead are now where they will never be dislodged until Richmond is taken. He asked the people if he needed more assistance would they give it; they all answered yes.

Papers say Morgan passed through Flanningsburg on the 12th, admitting a loss of 1200.

Vallandigham has arrived at Dayton, and the democratic Convention of Illinois has promised him protection. Gold 197½.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Richmond, June 21.
The *Harold* of the 15th is very severe on Lincoln. It says he has wronged and deceived the people and nearly ruined them by his egregious ineptitude as a ruler. The country can only obtain satisfaction for the many oppressive acts and criminal blunders which he has committed for three years by preventing his re-election.

A gentleman who left Fredericksburg on Sunday reports that gold was quoted in Baltimore on the 18th, at 205.

The National Union Convention, under the auspices of a Committee, of which Amos Kendah is chairman, will be held at Chicago on the 4th of July.

From Georgia.

MARIETTA, June 21.
The enemy's right attacked our front under Gen. Hardee yesterday, and were repulsed with great slaughter, capturing 60 prisoners; among them, Lieut. Col. Watson, of the 40th Ohio.

Three deserters, who desired to be employed in any capacity, also came in.

Gen. Johnston, as well as the whole army, is anxious for an engagement.

Office of the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.

RALIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1864.

W. W. VASS,
Treas. and Secy.

Conspect Office,
RALIGH, N. C., June 17th, 1864.

(EXTRACT)

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 127.

VII. CAPT. HUGH L. COLE, P. A. C. S., IS HEREBY assigned to duty as Enrolling Officer, for the 1st Congressional District, and will be obeyed as such accordingly.

By order of the Commandant, E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE, 1st Cong. Dist.,
Mu freeboro', N. C., June 16th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience with Special Orders, C. O., No. 127, para. VII the undersigned takes command of the Enrollment in the District.

At the direction of Lieut. Gen. T. H. Holmes, Commanding Reserve of North Carolina, it is ordered that the Reserve of both classes, i. e., all white males between the ages of 17 and 45, and all between the ages of 45 and 60 will assemble at the County Seats of the Counties in which they reside, on Saturday the 25th instant, and proceed to organize themselves into companies of at least sixty four enlisted men; Elect their Company Officers, and forward their master rolls and certificates of election of officers to these Headquarters without delay.

The two classes must be organized separately, and the officers chosen from the class to which the men belong.

II. The Commanding Officer of the "Home Guard" in each County is charged (in the absence of County Enrolling Officers) with the execution of para. II, of this order.

(Signed) CAPT. HUGH L. COLE, 1st Cong. Dist., N. C.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY.

A Negro Man, who says his name is SAM, and that he belongs to Mr. J. L. Caldwell of Charlotte, N. C.

The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, pay the law costs, and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

June 17, 1864. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., May 25, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg.

General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling on foot are a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE, Asst. Surg. in charge.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

RALIGH, June 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON

Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bush of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Lenoir, Fayetteville, Columbia, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice. The Wool is for clothing the U. S. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. C. Troop, 44th Regt.